The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

ADVICES SEVEN DAYS LATER.

Arrival of the Persia and the Tangarao.

DELIVERY OF THE MAILS BY THE NIAGARA.

AN EUROPEAN WAR IMPENDING.

Threatened Dissolution of the British Cabinet.

THE NEAPOLITAN EXILES IN ENGLAND.

State of French Sentiment Regarding the War.

EXCRETION OF MR. PRESTON AT MADRID.

LATEST FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Quiet—Consols 96@96 1-8.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool, March 19, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Tangarao*, Captain Jamieson, from Liverpool, March 20, arrived a few hours previously.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived in Liverpool at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and the screw-steamer *Arabia*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the same morning.

The screw-steamship *City of Manchester* arrived and at Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th, and the *Persia* reached Southampton on the morning of the 19th.

The *Niagara with Breadstuffs* arrived at Liverpool on the 20th March, her passage from New-York being called 11 days and 6 hours mean time. *Her advices were only anticipated* one day by the steamer Labrador.

Negotiations for peace were again on the wane, and the *issues is decidedly more warlike. At the last* moment, however, there was a decided reaction, Scandalous court rumors not very clearly defined, or perhaps well founded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 14th March, on the motion of Lord STANLEY of Alderley, copies of any correspondence which may have been made by Government with any individual or company for the conveyance of electric telegraphs, were ordered to be laid on the table. Lord STANLEY opposed all unconstitutional precautions.

In the House of Commons on the same evening the proceedings were of no special importance.

On the 15th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of MALMESBURY reiterated the statement that negotiations were in progress with Hanover for the termination of the Stade dues. If the negotiations failed and the treaty expired, the correspondence relating to the subject would be laid on the table.

In the House of Commons the bill for the abolition of Church rates was debated and passed to a second reading by a vote of 363 against 168.

On the 16th March the House of Lords was not in session, and the House of Commons was engaged upon the new Bankruptcy and Insolvency bill, which it passed to a second reading.

On the 17th, in the Lords, the Earl of CLARENDON called attention to and asked for information regarding *the recent dispute between Turkey and Montenegro.*

*The Earl of MALMESBURY said there had been con*fidential feeds between the Montenegrins and Turkey, *the latter claiming Montenegro as an integral part of* the Ottoman Empire. A Commission had now been appointed to define the boundaries of Montenegro, and thus settle all future disputes.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. B. LYTTON said it would be inconvenient at the present stage of affairs to present Mr. GLADSTONE'S report in regard to the Ionian Islands.

Mr. FITZGERALD stated that Commissioner Fox was still in custody at Calcutta, but would be liberated upon the ratification of the treaty of peace with China.

On the 18th, in the House of Lords, the Earl of DERBY explained the position of affairs in India, and stated that Government were now acting in cordial cooperation with Lord CANNING. They had recently recommended Her Majesty to confer on him the Grand Cross of the Bath, and to elevate him to the Peerage, as soon as he should be enabled to announce the entire pacification of India.

In the House of Commons Mr. ROEBUCK suggested *to Lord JOHN RUSSELL the expediency of altering his* proposed amendment to the Reform bill into a series of resolutions, as in the case of the India bill last year. He feared that the adoption of the amendment *would put off the question of reform* for another year, and restore to office those whom the House last *year drove out.*

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he hoped to satisfy the *House that he was right* in moving his resolution as an amendment.

The Reform bill was to come up for its second reading on the 31st ult.

The Reform measure continued to be actively canvassed in England. Earl GREY, one of the leaders in the Whig Party, had written a letter strongly objecting to Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S contemplated amendment. Some reports went so far as to say that Ministers contemplated a withdrawal of the bill, but it was not believed that they would do more than consent to some important modifications. Another Sunday demonstration had taken place in Hyde Park in opposition to the bill.

The London *Herald* (Ministerial) says that it has high authority for stating that in case Lord JOHN RUSSELL should succeed in upsetting the Ministry, and be called upon to form another, he will give the Cabinet appointments to Messrs. BRIGHT, GIBSON, AYRTON, ROEBUCK and HORSMAN—all three gentlemen having tendered their services.

The "Phœnix Club" trials at Tralee were terminated on the 15th by the disagreement of the Jury. They were locked up for 36 hours, when they were discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. The counsel for the prisoner, who was first placed on trial, took two days in the delivery of his address, which occupied, in all, 10 hours.

The trial of the persons arrested at Cork for their connection with the Phœnix Club, was to have commenced on the 17th March, but it was postponed till the next Assizes.

Lord COWLEY returned to London on the 19th, and had had protracted interviews with Ministers. Nothing definite had transpired in regard to his mission to Vienna.

A powerful Committee, including such men as Lords Palmerston, Shaftesbury, John Russell, Lyndhurst and others, had been formed for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the Neapolitan exiles.

The Neapolitan exiles continued to evoke a good deal of sympathy, and liberal subscriptions were being made to the fund formed for their benefit. The bulk of the exiles were about to leave Cork for Bristol. One of their number, who went to Bristol in advance of his companions, met with a perfect ovation. The *horses* were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn through the streets by the populace amidst great cheering. A subsequent desire was raised as to whether the individual so honored was really one of the exiles.

The Earl of ROSSLYN has accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State of War, vacated by Viscount HARDINGE.

The American ship *David Stewart*, which put into Cork with the Baron PEDRO and the other Neapolitan exiles, was about to leave Queenstown for Liverpool for a cargo.

Mr. CHARLES DICKENS will bring out, on the 30th of April, a new periodical, to be entitled *All round the Year. Household Words* will cease to appear on the last Saturday in May. The new serial will open with a new tale by Mr. DICKENS.

The London *Times* has an editorial on the corruption brought to light in the Naval Department of the United States, by the Congressional Investigating Committee; and prefaces a moral from the exposure in opposition to the introduction of Democratic institutions: it proclaims that Government's electioneering politics are infinitely more scandalous in the land of Democracy and the ballot, than in England.

The same journal has an article on the present state of the Atlantic Telegraph enterprise. It says that the leading submarine cable-makers are now willing to construct for the successful submergence of an Atlantic line, taking all the risk of loss or damage upon themselves. In regard to the refusal of an unconditional guarantee, Government was incited to refuse it by the fact of two other Companies having been organized, and each proposing to lay cables between Europe and America, without any guarantee at all. One of these Companies, says the *Times*, is now actually preparing to carry out the object in view at its own risk and expense, without troubling the Government in any way. The pending offer of a conditional guarantee of 3 per cent. is said to be supported with a promise that the Atlantic Telegraph Company shall give up the monopoly granted to them for fifty years for landing cables in Newfoundland. This monopoly the Atlantic Company had to a certain extent consented to abandon. The other conditions hinted by Government are not definitely known, but they were still under consideration by the Company.

A fire had occurred on board the American ship *E. C. Stevenson*, of Liverpool, but it was soon extinguished and the damage was very slight.

The first and second engineers of the screw-steamer *Segovia*, running between the various ports of the South Pacific, had been committed for trial in Liverpool on a charge of having roasted a fireman, named LARSON, to death, by tying him to a ladder immediately in front of the steamer's furnaces.

Latest News by the Persia.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 19, 1859.

From the Daily News' City Article, Friday evening.

The Stock markets opened with a dull appearance; in the afternoon, however, a sudden and very remarkable change took place. Influential buyers came forward, and prices in every department quickly assumed an upward tendency, which became still more decided after the resumption of hours of business.

Consols finally closed three-eighths per cent. higher than yesterday, and towards 3 o'clock a fresh rise of one-eighth per cent. was quoted.

English, French and Lombardo-Venetian Railway shares show equal buoyancy.

To account for this movement a number of reassuring reports were circulated.

According to one, Lord COWLEY'S diplomatic exertions has at length attained some important results in the interest of peace.

The improvement on the Paris Bourse to-day, amounted to only 5 cents for account and ¼ per cent. for money.

Increased activity prevailed to-day in the discount market, and little or no business took place below 2½ per cent.

The demand is increased through the large business now going forward in the transmission of gold and *silver to and from the continent.*

About £40,000 in bar gold was this day withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to the Continent in payment for silver.

The Exchanges are affected by the withdrawal of silver from the Continent. The sum to be taken out by the Indian steamers on the 20th, is £650,000, all silver, except £3,000.

Bar Silver has advanced to 5s. 2¼d.

Times' City Article.

The English Funds opened without actual alteration. The tone of the market was rather better. Some time after the termination of the regular business, several large purchases were effected by Brokers, who frequently act for influential operators, and a sudden rise occurred of nearly ¼ ₩ cent.

Rumors were circulated that France and Austria have consented to suspend or diminish their armaments.

No doubt was entertained that some important intelligence had been received.

In the Foreign Exchanges there was a slight reduction *in the rates on Holland and Hamburgh.* The Colonial produce markets during the week have been *quiet.*

The traffic returns of receipts in the United Kingdom *for the week ending March 12, show an increase* of £51,000.

*The Daily News describes Mr. ROEBUCK'S proceed*ings last night as Quixotic, his demand pragmatical, and says that it was received amid the chuckling cheers of Anti-Reformers and the reproachful silence of all sincere Liberals.

The *Times* accounts for the failure by stating that last year, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL established the Indian precedent, he wished to keep the Government in, whereas now he desires to get them out.

The *Star* says the course Mr. ROEBUCK commends ought to be equally scouted by the Government and the people.

DISORGANIZATION OF THE CABINET.

The *Times* says, the secession of an several members has not left to those who remain the leg acy of mutua confidence or internal peace. The bonds of party discipline are relaxed. The animosities that always wait on a losing cause are inflamed, and no confidence is felt that, when so many have gone, the rest will have resolution to stand their ground.

The *Morning Star* says it is no secret that Lord J. MANNERS was stung by the response of the House to his appeal on the Church Rate question into an offer of resignation. Still more notorious and significant is the fact that a meeting of upwards of 40 Conservative members was held the other day in a committee room of the House, and Mr. JOHN PAKINGTON, one of the *oldest and most respected country gentlemen*, was deputed to request Lord DERBY to withdraw his [illegible] starred Reform bill.

The *Daily News* says Lord DERBY, who [illegible] he could not throw the Reform bill over[illegible] reported to have replied that he had found [illegible] ing riding so far without a saddle, but he [illegible] be expected without a horse. In other words, Lord DERBY full well understands that the moment he admits his inability to grapple with Reform, he virtually surrenders his position.

The *Star* reports, as an authentic anecdote, that Lord DERBY induced Lord MANNERS not to resign, by saying that if any more went they would all go together.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reports of reform meetings continue to occupy considerable space in the papers. At Leeds, last night, there was an important demonstration in favor of reform, but against the Government bill. The split in the Liberal Party having been healed at the last moment great unanimity prevailed.

FRANCE.

The Moniteur of March 18 publishes another official *article on the war question, of which the following is* a telegraphic summary:

"It commences by stating that part of Germany now presents an appearance both afflicting and astonishing. France had compiled herself with the consideration of the alarming state of affairs in Italy merely to allay it, in concert with the allies, and in the interest of European tranquillity. It is impossible to show a more sincere desire to unravel peacefully the existing difficulties, and to prevent further complications, which are always the result of want of foresight and decision. The article proceeds to show that the mistrust of a part of Germany springs from reflections unjust and painful to France, and shows contempt for the independence of her policy. The existence of a great nation like France is not restricted to her frontiers, but manifests itself in the world at large by salutary acts. France used her endeavors for the benefit of her national power and the advantage of civilization. When a nation relinquishes this character, she relinquishes her rank. To contest her right to this legitimate influence would be to mistake the rights of France. The Emperor understood how to overcome all prejudices when he ascended the throne. What would have happened if, by acting otherwise, he had rejected with distrust the servants of a former dynasty; and if, instead of establishing the tranquility of Europe on a firmer footing he had shaken it by reddening at the price of European asperity and independence, the recollections of 1814 *and 1815? Such, however, he has not done.* The Emperor does not hold the whole of Germany responsible for the errors and malevolence of certain *manifestations which spring* rather from some resentment than from serious *cause. Germany has nothing* to anticipate from us for her independence. We sympathize with her nationality. By showing herself impartial, she will show herself foresighted, and will do better service to the cause of peace. Prussia understood this line of policy when she united herself with England in order to promulgate wise counsels at Vienna, at a time when agitators were endeavoring to arouse angry passions and to form a coalition amongst the States of the German Confederation against us. The attitude of Prussia is certainly more advantageous to Germany than the excitement of those who, appealing to the malice and prejudice of 1813, expose themselves to the risk of irritating national feeling in France. The French people is susceptible in regard to its honor, but at the same time moderate in the employment of its strength. If threats will arouse it, it may nevertheless be pacified by conciliation."

The *Patrie* says:

"The uncertainty which prevailed as to Lord COWLEY'S mission is in the way of being cleared up. It appears to be beyond doubt that it has produced no positive results."

The Paris Bourse, on the 16th, was much depressed, and the Three ₩ Cents. closed at 67.40—being within ½ ₩ cent. of the lowest point yet touched. On the 17th there was an improvement to the extent of about ½ ₩ cent. On the 18th the market opened firm, and again higher, but a slight reaction subsequently took place, and the Three's closed at 67.50 for money and account.

The semi-official journals of Paris continue their insulting remarks on the smaller German States.

The Committee on the Budget in the Legislative body had unanimously demanded the suppression of the Ministry of Algeria, and its transfer to the War Department.

Several persons formerly condemned and exiled for political offences had been authorized to return to France.

Orders had been issued for five frigates to be sheathed with iron to make them shot proof.

Lord COWLEY arrived in Paris on the 16th, and had been received by the Emperor. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* says that the eminous silence preserved respecting Lord COWLEY'S mission to Vienna tended to increase the apprehensions of war.

A rumor was current that the Lyons Railroad Company had received orders to keep its line in readiness for the transport of 72,000 men. It was also asserted that the squadron which left Toulon would proceed to Algiers for the purpose of embarking troops at that place.

The projected conferences for examining the recent election proceedings in the Principalities were said to have been adjourned for an indefinite period.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says there was great talk of the immediate formation of an army of observation near the Alps. The Minister of War had prohibited leave of absence to officers and soldiers till further orders.

The whole of the numerous Sardinian "Navvies" employed on the Toulon and Marseilles railways had suddenly left for Piedmont.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writing on the evening of the 17th says:

"Since the war rumors have been in circulation, I hardly remember a moment when people's minds were more depressed than at this day. Everyone looked at his neighbor as if all hope of peace was given up. In the course of the afternoon, however, a report got abroad of Lord COWLEY having had a satisfactory audience of the Emperor this afternoon."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says it may now be considered certain that Prince NAPOLEON will be created Viceroy of Algiers.

The Emperor was to review the Imperial Guard on Sunday, the 20th, it being the anniversary of the entry *into Paris of NAPOLEON I.*, on his escape from Elba. There was some expectation that the Emperor would *address the troops.*

A Berlin letter says that the Russian Ambassador at *that Court had communicated to the Foreign Minister* a dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, promising to *support Prussia and England* in their endeavors to procure a peaceful solution. The young Prince GORTSCHAKOFF *is said to have been the bearer of a similar* dispatch to Paris.

A report continues to be circulated in Paris that Prince NAPOLEON will shortly replace Prince JEROME, as President of the Council of Ministers, or will be constituted Vice-President.

The correspondent of the London *Chronicle* writes:

"Our chess amateurs are being favored with a succession of field-days. M. MORPHY, the President of the London Chess Club, and a very fine player, has been lately here, and played eight games with Mr. MORPHY. They were all most attentively studied encounters, and will be published, as they present this peculiarity, that while in every case they appear on to the eighteenth or twentieth move, equal on both sides, at about that stage of the game the American, by some unexpected manœuvre, secures the advantage and retains it to the close. The first game only was a draw, the American won the others. A curious tournament is still going on at the Café de la Régence. Upwards of one hundred amateurs have subscribed to give a dinner to Mr. MORPHY, but as a preliminary measure to that act of courtesy, they have agreed to play together in five categories until only one remains victor for each division, when the five will play with *the great American champion*, at odds graduated according to the strength of each category. The first series of games has been already played, and the others are being regularly proceeded with."

FROM SPAIN.

The Withdrawal of Mr. Dodge and Presentation of Col. Preston—Speeches on the Occasion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADRID, Sunday, March 13, 1859.

I regret that I have only time to give you the briefest notice of events at this capital.

A great deal of curiosity has been manifested on the part of the Spaniards to see and hear about Mr. PARSON, who arrived a week since, preceded as he has been by *the* Message of Mr. BUCHANAN and the Thirty Millions bill in Congress.

He has been courteously received, however, and will be courteously and kindly treated until he opens the subject of the purchase of Cuba, when *it is generally believed here that he will just as courteously receive his passports* and the information *that his mission to Madrid is finished.* I do not vouch for the correctness of this, but I have heard it stated on all sides, and I will say that it is the general belief at Madrid that this course is resolved upon by the Government.

Meantime the ceremony of presentation to the Queen and the delivery of credentials, with the short *speeches* usual on such occasions, passed off quite in an ordinary sort of way yesterday. I send you the official report of the ceremony published in the Government Gazette this morning, with [illegible]

You will perceive the peculiarity [illegible] Minister [illegible] Queen [illegible] Minister [illegible] Queen [illegible] Minister [illegible] Queen

DRY GOODS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S PATENT
YOUTH'S CORSET.

This article completes in one garment A CORSET OF SUPERIOR SHAPE AND FINISH and a BOSOM OF PERFECT MODEL, insuring free and healthful action to the lungs, and comfortable support to the spine. It has been pronounced by all who have seen it, (among whom are several eminent members of the Medical Faculty,) to be the only Corset without an objection, either artistic or physiological. No lady can well do without it. D. & S. still manufacture their

EXPANSION SKIRT,
so well known for its durability.

Also, their celebrated

MATINEE SKIRT,
together with over seventy other different styles, latest of which are

THE PALMETTO,
AND THE
NEW SKELETON SKIRT,
containing 10, 12, 16 and 20 hoops, made of the SUPERIOR QUALITY OF STEEL, which has always characterized their Skirts.

All articles of their manufacture are for sale at the principal stores in the United States and Canadas.

☞ See that each Corset or Bosom is stamped DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD in every case.

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OSBORN & VINCENT,
NO. 323 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
Invite merchants generally to examine the
PATENT
IMPERIAL SHIRT,
Manufactured exclusively by them and for sale by all the leading houses.

JOBBERS (only) SUPPLIED.
OSBORN & VINCENT,
Proprietors of the Extension Skirt Patent,
No. 323 Warren-st., New-York.

317. NEW STORE. 317

GRAND OPENING
AT RETAIL,
OF LADIES' CLOTH SACKS
AND RAGLANS,
IN EVERY STYLE AND COLOR,
AT THE EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES
OF FROM $4 TO $12.
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILK SACKS
AND
MANTILLAS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING WEAR,
ABBOTT, POLLOCK & COCHRAN,
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EDWARD LAMBERT & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Will open on Monday,
28th inst.

A SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF SUPERFINE
CAMELS' HAIR SHAWL BORDERS,
JUST LANDED,
Also,
SHAWLS,
RAGLANS,
LACE POINTS, &

THE NEW-YORK CARPET-LINING COMPANY

Having removed their salesroom to No. 62 Warren st., are now prepared to fill all orders for Carpet-lining, Mill-Board Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c.

We would particularly call attention to our large and varied stock of Cotton Batting of all qualities, suitable for the Spring trade, which we offer at the lowest rates. Merchants will do well to call and examine for themselves.

J. R. HARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College-place.

A NOTICE OF POSTPONEMENT.

BULPIN'S
OPENING DAY
OF
NEW SPRING MANTILLAS
POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER TO
THURSDAY,
March 31,
AND TWO SUCCEEDING DAYS.
No. 361 Broadway.

THE
WARREN PRINTS.

SPRING STYLES,
AT
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.'S,
NOS. 89 AND 91 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are now receiving from the works these POPULAR PRINTS in
NEW & DESIRABLE SPRING & SUMMER STYLES.
Also,
92 cases ENGLISH PRINTS, just landed.

800 FINE FRENCH PERCALE SLEEVE,
A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE
FOR
BREAKFAST DRESSES,
At 92 75 each.
Will be opened
On MONDAY, 28th inst.,
AT
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PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS, WINDOW SHADES,
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A. HEADDEN,
No. 391 Grand-st., corner Suffolk,
Has now his assortment of the newest and most fashionable styles of the above articles, which he offers at the lowest possible prices. He is prepared to
DECORATE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS,
with Paper Hangings in every style and finish now in favor, with dispatch and ability, unsurpassed by any house in the trade.
LANDLORDS, AGENTS, &c.,
attended to with the usual economy of this establishment.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
Any person or persons desiring to buy anything in the line of
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
Will do well to call at
CRANFORD'S, NO. 204 BROADWAY,
where they can be suited in quantities to suit customers, and at prices
far below the usual rates.
No. 204 Broadway,
corner Duane-st., New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS,
DECORATIONS at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GOLD SHADES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
GILT CORNICES at A. HEADDEN'S, 391
BUFF and WHITE HOLLAND SHADES
A. HEADDEN, No. 391 Grand-st.; corner Suffolk.

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COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES,
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,
Nos. 89 and 91 Chambers-st., New-York.
Having purchased the entire stock of the above well known Summer stuff, offer them for sale by the piece or package, for cash or on time, and at prices which must make an impression.

NEW DRY GOODS.
We have opened at our new store a large and well-selected stock of dress goods, shawls and white goods, to which we invite the attention of close buyers.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 279 and 283 Broadway,
Between Chambers and Reade sts.

TUCKER DOES LAY BEFORE
THE TRADE PARIS FLOWERS
AT 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BUNCH.
No. 361 Broadway, two doors from Franklin-st.

AT WHOLESALE,
PARIS FLOWERS,
COIFFURES and BRIDAL WREATHS, from reliable manufacturers, that supply
THE IMPERIAL COURTS OF EUROPE,
JAMES TUCKER, No. 361 Broadway,
Next door to Thompson's.

AT RETAIL,
It is Whispered to the Million
That TUCKER'S BRIDAL APPOINTMENTS
Are Perpetual.
TUCKER'S BRIDAL VEIL
Is a Pretty Simple Adornment.
TUCKER'S SPRING FLOWERS
Are Gathering.
TUCKER'S BUDS, AT 25 CENTS PER GROSS.
The ROSES are in full Bloom.
TUCKER'S MISCELLANEOUS STOCK for the Toilet is extensive, popular and attractive.
At No. 361 Broadway,
Two doors below Franklin-st.

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ANOTHER GRAND
Opening week at
R. H. MACY'S.
MACY is opening GLOVES and HOSIERY.
MACY is opening LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
MACY is opening RIBBONS—RIBBONS for 25 cts.
MACY is opening FRENCH FLOWERS of good STYLE.
MACY is opening CHOICE STYLE and very
DESIRABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
LINEN GOODS of all kinds,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES and CORSETS.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 200 and 204 6th-av.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 361 BROADWAY, respectfully calls the attention of purchasers of MOURNING GOODS to his extensive Spring importations of Dress goods, being the largest and most desirable ever submitted for inspection. The following are among the many lots received per late steamers:
Handsome figured Foulards by the yard.
Japanese Silks a new article, very desirable.
Check and Striped Silks in every variety.
Black Maltese Cloths, 1¼ yards wide.
Black DeLaines and Ubsilice without lustre.
Black Grenadines in every width and quality.
Black Grenadine Barege, very handsome.
Cream Barets and Bombire Grapes, new goods.
Treble width Spanish Crapes, all wool, 1¼ and 2 yards wide, beautiful texture, never before seen in this market; also, some very choice English and French Poplins for traveling and house dresses, &c., &c., together with a very beautiful stock of Bonnets, Mantilles, Shawls, &c. Ladies will please observe the name and number.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods,
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PATTERNS, PATTERNS.—NEW AND BEAUTIful designs Spring and Summer fashions. Mme. HARRIET'S Emporium, 375 Broadway, and Canal-st.

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EMPORIUM
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EVERY DRY GOODS MERCHANT
IN THE UNION.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Are now receiving their Spring Importations, and are exhibiting at their
SALES ROOMS,
NOS. 89 AND 91 CHAMBERS-ST., N. Y.
the most extensive, elegant, varied and complete stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS
ever before offered for sale by them, and guaranteeing attractions and advantages to the trade generally, and from all points, such as are to be met with in very few places. Their extensive stores on Chambers-st., which they recently added, enable them to appropriate to each class of goods a separate department, and to have, in fact, as many distinct stocks in their Warerooms, each of which will be complete. Without subdividing the articles embraced, they would name the departments, viz.:
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
WHITE GOODS AND LINENS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
PARASOLS,
DOMESTICS AND PRINTS.
To their Domestic and Print Department they call particular attention, embracing all the leading makes and styles, which will be sold at the very lowest rates. They have the entire production of the
WARREN PRINTS.
A print which has done more good to the retailers through the country last season than perhaps any other low-price print. Their Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, Gerard, Dunnell and PACIFIC AMARANTH PRINTS are of the very best selections.
GLENTON, GLASGOW, LANCASTER and SCOTCH GINGHAMS in every variety.
Their
DOMESTICS
embrace the following Brands:

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Slater's Mills,	New-York Mills,	Merrimack,
Hamilton,	Arkwright,	Pocasset,
Manchester,	Paterson,	Pepperill,
White Rock,	Hebron,	Cabot,
Metamora,	Lawrence,	Atlantic,

All the well-known makes of TICKS, STRIPES and DENIMS, such as York, Hamilton, Pemberton, &c.
Soliciting trade on liberal terms, they invite notice to their House—street and number as above.

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SPRING OPENINGS. SPRING OPENINGS.
Milliners, dress-makers and others attending the above in this City, will find a choice assortment in latest novelties of
BONNET RIBBONS,
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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For those cheap Embroideries, at
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100 lots of Embroideries from the large auction sales, at half the usual prices.
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3,000 Bonnets at 25c. an 12c. ea.
3,400 yards Ribbons to be sold this week, at
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A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
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RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR BARGAINS
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Previous to packing away my unsold furs for the Summer, I make this proposition: I offer sets of furs of every description, and of the most fashionable styles, at from 30 to 50 per cent. below the current retail prices of the past Winters, preferring to turn the residue of my stock in this department into cash. Such an advantageous proposal as this has never before been made in the trade, and I invite to it the special attention of ladies who wish to save from 30 to 50 per cent. on their next Winter's furs. The unsold assortment comprises every class of furs from fitch and mink to ermine and Russian sable, and includes every article in the line from cuffs and gloves, to the most magnificent cloak mantles, victorines and muffs, which will be sold either separately or in sets at the same extraordinary reduction.
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BOOTH & TUTTLE,
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For cash or short credit.

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Have just received, per steamer Asia,
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The New-York Carpet Lining Company have removed their salesroom for the sale of Carpet Lining, Millinet Wadding, Cotton Batting, &c., to No. 62 Warren-st., cor. College-place. Merchants will do well to attend to the examine.

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Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 10
Imperial 5-ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
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All Goods Warranted as represented. Call and see.
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THIS WEEK,
At stores corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.
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O STANTON'S, NO. 220 BROADWAY, CORNER 21st-st., will be found, on inspection, to be the best and cheapest store in the United States for the purchase of every description of ladies' and childrens' outfits. Ladies, as yet unacquainted with this people-established store, and the traveling public are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. Those who have done so have invariably expressed themselves pleased and gratified at finding what they had long wished for—a store in which could be had every article of dress, manufactured in the best manner, from the latest designs, at unusually low prices, without the trouble and annoyance of jostling through crowded thoroughfares.
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By FRIEDRICH KAPP. With an Introduction by GEORGE BANCROFT.
Crown 8vo, 715 pages. Price, cloth, $1 75; half calf, $3.
The life of Steuben is one of the most interesting and eventful of the many brilliant and stirring scenes of the Eighteenth Century.
Sprung from an old, noble and military family of Prussia, at a child he accompanies his father in his campaigns in the Crimea, and during his sojourn in Russia; as a boy he was present at the siege of Prague; and, at a youth, he entered the service of Frederick the Great, the greatest commander of the age, and fought with distinction in the bloodiest engagements of the Seven Years' War. Taken prisoner by the Russians, he spent some time at the Court of St. Petersburg, and when set at liberty by Peter III., he resigned, at the end of the war, his claims to the personal staff of the great King. The latter which surrounded the circumstances of his youth was not destined to be everlasting. As soon as prospects of fame and active exertions were opened to him at Versailles, he threw up his agreeable but inactive appointment at home, and hastened to America, to devote his military knowledge and experience to the cause of American liberty. And to fight under General Washington for the Independence of the United States. His efforts were crowned with success; and, after the termination of the war, Steuben finally retired into private life, to end a career devoted to the public good, in honorable but unassuming poverty, in a rough log-house in the back woods.

From the Life of Steuben, p. 28.

Prague and Kunersdorf, Petersburg and Berlin, Versailles and Philadelphia, Yorktown and New-York, are the landmarks of this existence, which, however checkered and beset with difficulties, has left brilliant traces behind it, and justly deserves to be added to the annals of mankind, as a model and a warning example, the student may learn what efforts and sacrifices were necessary to found and protect the state of things in the enjoyment of which the American nation lives happily and undisturbed.

From Introduction, by the Hon. George Bancroft.

The memory of Steuben has many claims upon the present generation. To the cause of our country in the times of its distress, he, at the sacrifice of a station of power, devoted the experience and skill which had been the fruit of long years of service under the greatest master of the art of war of that day. He rendered the inestimable benefit of introducing a better rule into the discipline of the American army, and strictest accountability to the distribution of military stores. He trained under the flag with implicit fidelity, with indefatigable industry, and a courage that shrank from no danger. His presence was important both in the camp and on the field of battle; from the huts of Valley Forge to Yorktown, and he remained with us till his death.

In a letter to the author Mr. Bancroft writes: "I have read your life of Steuben with admiration and satisfaction. Your book must succeed, for it is thoroughly well done, and is deeply interesting, and a most valuable and now necessary contribution to the history of our revolution."

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TO RENT—IN ONE OF THE BEST LOCATIONS IN the State, premises, consisting of a foundry, machine, blacksmith and boiler shops, with tools, patterns, lathes and planes, all new and in good condition, particularly well adapted to all kinds of boat and engine work, and a general jobbing business. Also, several fine rooms with power suitable for any manufacturing business, either in wood or iron, with an amount of good docking. The premises are in the city of Buffalo, and will be rented in whole or in part to suit customers. Address E. & B. HOLMES, Buffalo.

TO JEWELERS.—TO LET—A JEWELER'S SHOP IN NEWARK.—The building is of brick, size 26 by 60 feet, two stories and basement, situated on a corner in the most neighborhood. It is a very light, pleasant shop. It is fitted up with benches, pans and gas fixtures complete, with a large cistern in the yard. There is quite a stock of tools, in good order, in the shop, which will be sold cheap. Possession given immediately. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For further particulars inquire of JOHN H. BALLANTINE, No. 134 Cedar-st., New-York, or of P. BALLANTINE & SONS, No. 127 River-st., Newark, N. J.

$500—PARTNER WANTED—WITH THIS amount in cash, to join the advertiser, who will invest an equal amount, to purchase an old-established patent medicine business, now paying $4,000 a year; sufficient stock now on hand to carry on the business. That this is the best chance ever offered for the amount invested, will be clearly shown upon investigation. Call, for two days, at B. LOSEBRIDGE'S, No. 289 Canal-st., corner of Broadway, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

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TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, RESTAURATEURS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE—The large and magnificent confectionary and ice-cream saloon covering the whole lot of ground, and five years lease from 1st of May next, known as No. 344 Grand-st., near the Bowery. Best business location in the City. Apply on the premises.

WANTED—BY A CHEMIST OF THIS CITY, (PUpil of the laboratories of Paris,) a partner with capital, to establish a manufactory of chemicals, or would take an interest in an establishment already in operation. The best of references given and required. Address Box No. 1,948, New-York Post-Office.

TAMMANY HALL FOR SALE.—THE LEASE, furniture, fixtures, and good will of the large and commodious hotel known as "Tammany Hall," in Nassau-st., opposite the City Hall. For terms and full particulars, address Box No. 1,141, New-York Post-office, or apply on the premises to CHARLES BROWN, Agent.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—STORE TO LET, stock and fixtures for sale of the old established boot and shoe emporium No. 46 Catherine-st., corner of Madison-st., has been established for 18 years, and is one of the best locations in the City. Inquire on the premises.

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TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.—A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, exchange or to let, the well-known lumber yard and planing mill on the dock at Yonkers. For further particulars, apply at No. 320 West-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, in a first-rate location down town. Established good business; will be sold cheap, on account of other business. Inquire of H. M. STEWART, 110 Murray-st.

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INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE—Nos. 5 and 6 Madison-sq. This Institution will be removed to the more central and desirable location, No. 5 Madison-sq. North, on the 1st of May, where it will be free from the noise and dust of the surrounding streets, and where the interesting element for pupils will be fully met. The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector; G. H. GARNIER, A. M., Principal.

MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK
Has the pleasure to state that his newly-adopted system
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TEACHING THE PIANO-FORTE IN CLASSES,
Has met with endless success. Pupils will please apply at Mr. GOLDBECK'S residence, No. 169 4th-st., or at C. BREUNING'S, No. 701 Broadway, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock, in the class-room, 2d story.
NEW QUARTER Commences on TUESDAY, April 5.
The classes now established meet on TUESDAY, hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, and to comply with many requests AFTERNOON CLASSES will be held from the 15th of April, between 2½ and 5½ o'clock. Separate classes for gentlemen.
TERMS—$20 a quarter of 24 lessons. Two or more members of the same family $15 each.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE—THE REV. B. SEYMOUR, Principal. This Boarding School, situated on Bloomfield Hill, N. J., within one hour's ride of New-York by railroad, will commence its Spring Term on Monday, May 2, and continue five months. All the arrangements of the School are ordered to constitute a happy family and pleasant home. Experienced teachers are employed in all the departments, and special attention is paid to religious instruction. Circulars may be obtained of H. SEYMOUR, No. 25 Bookman-st., New-York, or of the Principal.

ACADEMIES OF WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c., No. 67 Bevery, New-York, No. 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.—These important branches are taught in 40 hours' tuition, each independent of classes. From Ex-Governor S. W. KING: "Col. L. S. FAIRE has taught penmanship in Providence many years, and from his acquired ability and skill in teaching, has won him the reputation of being the most successful teacher that has ever taught in our City. S. W. KING."

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, LITCHFIELD HILL, CONN.—The Rev. Dr. RICHARDS & Son, Principals. The Summer term of 23 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for high scholarship and successful discipline. Rare facilities for manly sports and physical training. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 20 Nassau-st.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, No. 289 Broadway, New-York, is open daily to arrange for receiving pupils for the various schools and seminaries; to aid principals and trustees in selecting experienced teachers, and to introduce teachers to suitable positions throughout the Union, either on personal application or by letter. N. B.—All articles wanted in schools or families forwarded by express to all parts of the country at New-York prices. Address or apply to
RICE & ANDREWS.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—(Established in 1842.) Summer Term of twenty-one weeks will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4.
The location is healthy and pleasant. Number of pupils limited to thirty. Circulars can be obtained of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., and of S. A. Rolle & Co., No. 20 Park-row; also, by addressing the Principal.
BENJ. F. MILLS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—ESTABLISHED IN 1836.—The Rev. D. Cole, A. M., Principal. A first-class institution, for ladies and gentlemen. Some of its advantages—a full corps of thorough and experienced teachers, ease of access and healthiness of location. Spring Term of 14 weeks will commence April 7. Board and Tuition in common English, $38. For circulars, address the Principal, or GEO. W. CENTER.
ARMENIA, Dutchess County, N. Y., Feb., 1859.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE JUNior Class of the New-York University will take place in the large Chapel of the University on FRIDAY, April 1, at 10½ A. M. The next term of instruction will commence on Monday, April 18. Candidates for admission to either of the three lower classes may present themselves for examination on that day, at the Chancellor's room, in the University building.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL—NINE MILES from Hoboken, and two from Hackensack.—At Little Ferry, Bergen County, N. J. This school is situated on a large farm. The location is healthy. Board, tuition, washing, &c., $120 per year. No extras. Next term commences May 2. Pupils received any time. For circulars, and for names as references, address A. B. WIANT, Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the three departments. Superior advantages for Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Term opens April 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 472 Broadway, M. Y. BEAN, Principal. The Summer term will commence April 25. Tuition for a thorough English Course, from $5 to $11 per term. Painting in oil or water colors, $5. Drawing, $1; Modern Languages, $5 each. Pupils desiring a partial course will be charged proportionally.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—The Long Term of the Rev. Dr. REED'S Boarding School for Boys has just opened. Terms $250 a year. Circulars sent on application.
REFERENCES—Bishop Potter, No. 33 West 24th-st.
ALEX. W. BRADFORD, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.
EDWIN CLARK, Esq., No. 4 Fletcher-st.
GENEVA, March 1, 1859.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—With unrivaled facilities for physical education, and seven fully educated professors, besides competent female assistants in the solid and ornamental departments, commences its next session, (the annual session,) April 21. Principals—The Rev. C. V. SPEAR, and the Rev. J. E. BOYD.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE AT HAVERSTRAW, ON THE HUDSON.—The Board of Instruction consists of 13 teachers and lecturers. Prof. D. B. Mansfield, A. B., late of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, is principal of the department of instruction. For particulars, address the Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

NEWBURG COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The next term of this Institute will commence on Monday, April 11. For circulars, with references, apply to M. L. DOMANSKI, Principal, Nos. 234, 236, 238 Montgomery-st., Newburg, Orange County, N. Y.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—For twelve boys, at Goshen, Conn., JAMES Q. RICE, A. M., Principal. Advantages offered are: health and beauty of location, thorough instruction, and the comforts of a good home. Address, until April 2, to the care of THOS. S. MOUNT, Esq., No. 48 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—A Gentleman who has graduated at a German University and who devotes his entire time to the education of his own son, wishes to form a class, at his residence, of some four to six boys, from 10 to 12 years of age. For references and further particulars, please direct a note to L. C. A., Box No. 413 Lower Post-office, New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The 43d Semi-annual Session will commence WEDNESDAY, May 4. Circulars can be obtained of S. F. York, Esq., No. 67 Liberty-st., and of W. W. Rose, Esq., No. 66 Cedar-st. Also, by applying to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 20 East 21st-st., corner of 4th-av. New term begins Feb. 7, but pupils received at any time. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, or at the School.

FAMILY EDUCATION.—THE SUBSCRIBER will receive, into his family, a few children, under 12 years of age, to educate. Circulars will be forwarded on application. JOSEPH HYDE, Sheffield, Berkshire County, Mass.

A LADY—WHO HAS MADE MUSIC A STUDY for several years, has enjoyed the advantages of superior instruction, and is herself a practical musician, desires to obtain pupils in instrumental music. Address ALPHA, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Circulars with catalogues, may be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S and D. APPLETON & CO.'S, New-York; or by addressing the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

A LADY WISHES TO MEET WITH A PRIvate family in New-York where instruction in either music or the languages would be taken as compensation for board. Non-American, especially Spaniards, preferred. Address FOREIGNER, Brooklyn Post-office.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Next term commences May 1. Terms moderate. Location unsurpassed. Circulars sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principal.
C. H. WHEELER.

IMPORTANT TO ALL AGES.—INSTRUCtion at the residences of pupils or in schools—English, Classics, Mathematics or French by an efficient teacher, graduate of Yale College, of much experience. Address E. DAYTON, 195 Bleecker-st., or call at 10 o'clock P. M.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both terms. Summer term May 4. E. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in tuition, wishes to make an engagement to conduct teaching in a private family. Her course of instruction comprises the English branches, music, French, Italian and Latin. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, G. W. Bentley's Despatch, Madison-square Post Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER IN a select Ladies' Boarding School, to teach some English branches, Latin, French, drawing and painting. Must be kind, but able to govern. No other School small. Address, with references, S. W. G., Box No. 3,180 New-York

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as housekeeper in a widower's family; is a first class cook, and can be highly recommended. Address M. A., box 30 Times office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION to do general housework in a small family; can cook, wash and iron; is a good seamstress; wages $3 per week. Call at 30 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as children's nurse; is a good needlewoman, and can be highly recommended. Address for two days, Nurse, box 30 Times office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to do general housework in a small family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 38 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do housework in a small family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 38 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation to do housework in a small family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 38 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do housework in a small family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 38 East 34th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning;—Price Two Cents served at 124 cents each; mailed for Dollars a year.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin —School for Scandal.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Veteran, or Prance and America.

THEATRE FRANÇAIS—M. Paul Lara—Or Defiante ou Gouvernante—Un Garçon de Cinq Ans.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Niblo & Co.'s Great Equestrian Corps and Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Cherubella.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Antony and Cleopatra—Love's Pilgrimage.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Miller of New-Jersey—Aurora.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Our Irish Cousin —Fairy Cabin.

NIBLO'S SALOON—Old Folks' Concert.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Negro Minstrelsy.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....3½ A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....3½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and South-western Mails.....7 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East by Stonington, by Railroad.....3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East by Boston, by Railroad.....3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 3 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 7 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails, by the steamship *Arago*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office, on Saturday, April 2, at 10½ o'clock.

To Correspondents.—The expression concerning which "Enquirer" asks information may be found in Jefferson's *Notes on Virginia*, at the end of Query 18th, on page 404, vol. 2, of his works as published by Bixby in this City.

We must repeat for the information of correspondents that we cannot notice anonymous communications in any way. Whether intended for publication or for private responses, they must be accompanied by a responsible name as a guarantee of the writer's good faith.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The columns of the New-York TIMES, this morning, contain intelligence of extraordinary moment from almost every quarter of the globe. By the arrival of the *Persia*, the *Kangaroo* and of the *Niagara* at Boston we are furnished with details of European intelligence for nine days ending upon March 19, with later news from India and China. The *Northern Light* from Aspinwall on the evening of March 22, brings eminently important advices from Central America, and the South Pacific. We are at the same time in possession of interesting news from the River Platte and the Paraguay squadron; from Brazil, from Hayti; from Honduras and lastly from Mexico.

The European intelligence is generally warlike in its tone, although at the last moment a reaction had taken place in the money market, indicating a more pacific direction. The belligerent character is lent to the news, by the continued activity of France, Austria and Sardinia, in preparation; and by an article in the official *Moniteur*, devoted to convincing the smaller German States of the folly of sustaining the Austrian policy in Italy. The tranquil feeling at the close was due to the rumor that Lord COWLEY's mission had not been wholly unsuccessful. Lord COWLEY had returned to London and after conferences with Ministers, had left for Paris, where he had been closeted with the Emperor. It was also stated, on the 18th, without designated authority, that both France and Austria had consented to suspend their armaments. Political affairs in England were without important change. It was generally thought that the Derby Ministry would resign, after the vote upon the second reading of the Reform bill was declared, and it was supposed that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, supported by the Liberals, would be invited to form a Ministry. Active efforts were making to aid the Neapolitan prisoners, some of whom had arrived in London. A committee, embodying the most eminent names in Great Britain, had been constituted, and was receiving subscriptions. Mr. PRESCOTT, the American Minister at Madrid, was received at a private audience on the 12th inst. The King of Naples is still extremely ill.

From the City of Mexico we have our correspondence to March 2. The Administration was collecting its forced loans with unsparing vigor, regardless of the nationality of the victims. The intelligence from the interior was all favorable to the Liberal interest.

The most important intelligence from the South Pacific is the announcement of an unsuccessful revolutionary attempt at Valparaiso, Feb. 28, resulting in the defeat of the insurgents. The American Consulate was riddled with the balls of the combatants. The Government was generally successful in its operations against the Liberals. There had also been an unsuccessful revolutionary movement in Bolivia. Peru was quiet.

The Central American advices are of unusual interest. M. BELLY had arrived in Nicaragua; and immediately after, March 11, the Government had sent a body of troops to seize the American Transit steamers. The persons in charge were expelled at the point of the bayonet; the American colors hauled down, and the two boats delivered up to M. BELLY, who was at once to be put in possession of all the important points on the route. The American Consul was said to have been roughly handled in the course of this business. The intelligence of the ratification of the Ouseley Treaties is confirmed.

By the way of England, we received our files of papers from Brazil and the River Plate, to the latest dates. The decree of the Oriental Republic, expelling the Jesuits, was issued Jan. 26. The Superior left immediately. The rest were to follow at the earliest opportunity. In the meantime they had sought refuge at the Spanish Legation, which, however, was closed against them.

Our dates from Belize, Honduras, are to March 2. Trade was dull; provisions in demand. The British bark *Emily Shaw* was wrecked Feb. 16, while entering the port. A new law raises the rate of duties 150 per cent.

Advices from Hayti to March 5, apprize us that the movement of the new Government was still satisfactory. General GEFFRARD had addressed the Governors of the Departments in a circular, recommending the stern administration of justice. On the 28th ult. the Captain of the United States man-of-war *Brooklyn* was presented by the American Consul to the President, and was courteously received. There is evidence in the news that the deposed Emperor SOULOUQUE has numerous friends on the Island.

Considerable business of interest was transacted by the Legislature yesterday. In the Senate, the bill to organize the New-York Observatory was ordered to a third reading. The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was discussed in Committee of the Whole and amended so as to prevent the provisions of the act from applying to cases involving the penalty of death. The Registry bill was discussed during the evening session, but no definite action was taken. A bill was introduced to create a second Health Officer—the fees to remain as at present, and to be divided. The Central Park bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the bill to authorize the opening of a street through Trinity Church-yard was reported favorably, and a long debate ensued, which resulted in its recommittal, with instructions to modify it. The report in favor of repealing the act authorizing a subscription in aid of the National Monument in Independence-square, Philadelphia, came up for discussion, and it was finally laid on the table. The Personal Liberty bill was discussed during the evening session, but no definite action was taken upon it. A number of important bills are in readiness to be reported from the Grinding Committee. The New-York Tax bill will come up as the special order to-day.

In Cincinnati, Deputy United States Marshal MADDOX has been arrested on a charge of kidnapping, for having assisted in the rendition of a fugitive slave to his master in Kentucky.

The steamer which accidentally sunk the sloop Lear Hastings on Monday evening, was not the [illegible] the captain of, which fact illustrates the accident to the fact that the sloop's course was suddenly altered, she being sailed across the steamer's bow, at the instant it was impossible to avoid a collision.

A suit for $113,000 against the Chillicothe Branch of the State Bank of Ohio has been commenced in Cincinnati, by BENJ. DEVOUX, of Baltimore, the ground of action being the alleged indorsement by the Bank officers of a mercantile firm which subsequently proved irresponsible.

Yesterday, sales were made of 3,900 bales Cotton, about half on *speculation*, at prices somewhat more favorable to buyers. Flour was in better request and desirable lots were firm. Grain was quiet. The sales of Coffee, Fish, Fruit, Hay, Rides, Rice and Tallow were moderate. A fair business was transacted in Sugars, Molasses, Sole Leather and Whisky. 3,700 bbls. Common Rosin changed hands at $1 80@$1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs. Provisions continued depressed. The freight engagements were light. The total number of vessels of all classes in port was 597.

The Cattle Markets were scantily supplied yesterday, and prices advanced fully $1 ₱ cwt. The animals were much inferior to those of the previous week, and of lighter weights, thus adding to the diminished supply. Only 1,933 head were offered at Forty-fourth-street, and of these some 900 were sold on Tuesday, leaving but about 1,000 head for yesterday. Good cattle readily brought 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., while nothing at all decent went below 10c. The average of the market was about 10½c. The footings at all the markets give but 3,536 for the week, or 628 less than last week, and 1,121 less than the corresponding week of last year. Veal is in fair supply at former rates. Mutton across and high, and Pork more abundant at a slight decline in prices.

England and the European Crisis.

England has risen like one man to welcome to her free and hospitable shores the exiles of Neapolitan tyranny. POERIO, SETTEMBRINI, and their companions, men whose only crime, proved against them in the most merciless of courts, and after the most cruel of inquisitions, was this, that they mistook a Bourbon for a gentleman, and a King of Naples for an honest man—have been received in England as the elect and honorable representatives of that cause to which many English Governments have, in succession, played the traitor, but to which the English people are and always have been and always will be loyal—the cause of constitutional liberty, and of righteous independence. Men of the highest rank and of the widest renown; men eminent for official station, or by personal ability; men whose fame recalls the illustrious past, and men whose capacity prognosticates the future, of Parliamentary England, have united in doing honor to these waifs of Italian freedom, cast by a happy accident upon the courtesy and the courage of the British Islands. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, Lord LYNDHURST, Lord CRANWORTH, lend the conservative voice of experience to the appeal which has been made for practical sympathy with these victims of an almost unparalleled tyranny. The laws of England speak to the same effect through the Lord Chief Justice, the Recorder of London the Master of the Rolls, and the Attorney-General. The Church joins her protest in their behalf by the venerated names of the Lord Bishop of London, the Deans of St. Paul's and Westminister, MILLMAN and FRENCH. The world of finance and industry is represented by Lord OVERSTONE and Lord BELPER, Mr. GLYN, Mr HODGSON and Mr. GRENFELL. Literature responds to the call with THACKERAY and DICKENS, KINGLAKE and LAYARD, REEVE, MILNES and STERLING. The political circles send up not only their younger and more enthusiastic men like the Earl of RIPON and Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, but their tried leaders, SHAFTESBURY and VERNON SMITH, PALMERSTON and RUSSELL, CARLISLE, CLARENDON and GRANVILLE, MILNER, GIBSON, HORSMAN, GLADSTONE, Sir GEORGE GREY, the careful head of the careful house of LABOUCHERE, range themselves side by side with Lord BROUGHTON, who approves himself in his age as faithful to the cause which BYRON loved as HONNOUSE was in his youth; and it would be hard, indeed, to say what department of English life has forborne to show itself ready and anxious, through its most conspicuous representatives, to let the whole world know how heartily England hates and despises the false, double-minded and cowardly *régime* which Austria has undertaken to maintain in the fairest regions of the Italian peninsula. Subscriptions are pouring in upon this suddenly-constituted "Neapolitan Committee," which will abundantly suffice to make the exiles comfortable during their stay in England. But this is the least part of the work which the Committee will have accomplished before they close their labors. The practical, political, European and world-wide effect of their organization will be to give the most impressive and effectual moral impulse to that cause of which the Emperor of the French has assumed the diplomatic, as he is ready to assume the military leadership. The people of the Continental States have not yet learned to understand the curious and complicated system of English life. They have not yet begun to comprehend how Englishmen of rank, and multitudes of English subjects, can avow their public support of a cause which the Government of England shrinks from taking up in its official capacity; and the demonstration which so many illustrious Englishmen are now making of their cordial good-will towards Italy, will reach Vienna and traverse Germany, and rouse the people of Lombardy almost like a declaration of war against Naples and Austria at the Exchange of London.

It is true Lord SHAFTESBURY, in his appeal as President of the Neapolitan Association, was at the pains of asserting in the usual imbecile way, that England did not mean to indorse any movement for the overthrow of existing order in Italy. But Europe has not yet forgotten that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in March, 1853, distinctly assured the Czar of his belief in the existence and authority of certain treaties of Protectorate of which England not a twelvemonth afterward proclaimed her perfect contempt and skepticism through the cannon of the Crimea. To all intents and purposes the recent display of feeling called forth in England by the arrival of the Neapolitan exiles, has been not only an honorable vindication of the English people from the charge of indifference to liberty on the Continent, but also a formidable indorsement of the policy of France.

It certainly, therefore, will not tend to delay the outbreak of this catastrophe now become virtually a question rather of weeks than of months; a contingency upon certain casual explosions of popular feeling rather than a question of international diplomacy. It will inflame the already fiery temper of the Austrian army, and excite the already angry spirit of the Austrian ruling classes. It will inspire the Italian patriots with new hopes and new energy. It will confirm the French Emperor in his reliance upon the intimate verdict of all free governments and independent nations. If England has a right to fling her glove in the face of Naples by treating those men as martyrs whom Naples has treated as criminals, France certainly has an equal right to tell Austria plainly that she will not suffer the manufacture of conspiracy and revolution to be any longer carried on within reach of her frontiers.

Both in England and in France the most quiet and thoughtful observers would seem to [illegible] the suspension of any war-like outbreak of the pressure now pressing upon Europe. The English funds are indeed maintained with considerable firmness, but this fact is attributable, as the first financial authorities of England and the best private correspondence assure us, rather to the pressure of unemployed capital, and to the mercantile profits consequent upon the reaction from the depressions of 1857, than to any confidence in the maintenance of Continental peace. Sardinia is pushing her outposts steadily forward to meet the Austrian advance upon her frontiers. France has ordered a powerful *corps d'armée* to move towards the Southeastern departments, in readiness to flank the first serious development of the Sardinian positions against Austria. Italy is stirring throughout her length and breadth, and the vague, feverish disposition of certain of the smaller German Courts to excite a popular feeling against the Emperor of the French, is menaced now not merely by the neutral attitude of Prussia, but by the far more important and decisive display of Russian sympathy with the French policy. The collision of Italy and France with Austria would seem indeed to have been rather precipitated than delayed by the else fruitless mission of Lord COWLEY to Vienna.

The Reform Bill in England.

The London *Times* continues to express the opinion, in which we have little doubt that it speaks the mind of the majority of intelligent Englishmen, that the Reform bill of the Derby Ministry is substantially as sound and good a measure as can be fairly hoped for in the present aspect of English affairs. The Government measure is susceptible of modifications liberal enough to meet the real wishes of the mass of the Liberal party, while it can only be really replaced, and the Cabinet really overthrown, by the introduction of such a bill as would seriously alarm and disturb the public mind of Great Britain. On this ground the *Times*, while continuing its general hostility to the actual Ministry, affords a qualified support to the proposition of Mr. DISRAELI, and deprecates either a dissolution of Parliament or a change of administration during the present session of Parliament.

It is not easy, indeed, to see what positive advantage could be expected to accrue to Liberalism in England from a substitution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with a mongrel Cabinet of Whigs and Radicals, in the place of Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI; while a temporary suspension of the session of Parliament and a general election could hardly fail to affect the influence of England unfavorably, in the presence of the grave complication, in which the affairs of Europe are now involved.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is, however, understood to be doing his best to make his way back to power. He has effected an arrangement with Lord PALMERSTON, and, according to the rather questionable authority of his Ministerial opponents, with Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. AYRTON and Mr. ROEBUCK, who have agreed to accept office under him, should he be called upon by the Queen to form a new Government. A coalition between the Washington *National Intelligencer* and the New-York *Tribune* would not be more surprising; nor would it possess less weight in this country than any extemporized alliance in Great Britain between the followers of RUSSELL and the school of Manchester and Birmingham. However weary the English people may be of a Government like that of Lord DERBY, which holds power by an avowed abandonment of principle, it is not at all probable that they would hail with any special satisfaction so very feeble a substitute as is offered to them by this new combination. Should Lord JOHN RUSSELL succeed in ousting Lord DERBY on the question of his own as opposed to Lord DERBY's "Reform" Bill, and should he bring into power with him on the same question, such Radicals as ROEBUCK and BRIGHT, the only result of the change would be the complete eventual annihilation, in a political sense, as well of Lord JOHN's allies as of "little Finality" himself. The only real ministerial progress to be looked for in England, must come with the accession to power of a new set of leaders, conservative by position, liberal in principles, and free from the damaging antecedents of the ancient chieftains of the two great but now thoroughly demoralized parties, which have so long divided the political world of England between them.

Important from Nicaragua.

Events seem hastening towards a crisis in Nicaragua. The British Minister has secured the ratification of his treaty; the Frenchman, M. BELLY, has entered upon the construction of his canal; President MARTINEZ is alarmed at rumored invasions of filibusters,—and our Government seems likely to be absolutely *driven* from its attitude of indifference and supineness.

The *Northern Light* brings intelligence of the seizure of the vessels belonging to the American Transit Company. The immediate pretext for this measure was a rumor of a party of filibusters having actually landed at San Juan del Sur; a rumor with no better foundation than the landing of a party of sailors from the sloop-of-war *Decatur* for a day's enjoyment on the beach. But with true Spanish-American instincts the Nicaraguans turned their backs on the imaginary invaders, hastened away in an opposite direction, and reaching the anchorage of the two American boats, took possession of them at the point of the bayonet. Our information adds that the booty thus gallantly acquired was at once transferred to M. BELLY, along with two or three fortifications and other peaceful engines of such canal-digging as he is about to institute. It is, of course, not impossible that the bold step thus taken may have been prompted by the enterprising Frenchman. It is more likely, however, to be the first ebullition of the new anti-American courage, inspired by the ratification of the Ouseley treaties, and strengthened by the presence of the representative—for as such M. BELLY passes current in Central America—of the French Emperor.

It is by no means impossible that the Government of Nicaragua may have an actual invasion of filibusters to deal with. WALKER has gone to San Francisco,—where two or three of his trusty Lieutenants have preceded him,—where adventurers of various sorts have been collecting for some weeks, and whither, if report do not mislead us, arms and munitions of war have for some time past been quietly sent. All this *may* portend something else, but it looks very much like a projected descent upon Nicaragua from the Pacific side.

But the seizure of the boats of the Transit Company is an invasion of American rights, and a trespass upon American property, which cannot pass unchallenged. If the President proves true to his pledges, and Gen. CASS maintains the doctrines of his letter to LAMAR, we shall speedily have this wrangle brought to a close. The best thing the President can do is to recall LAMAR, send a competent man to take his place, and push matters here somewhere up to a direct issue. This whole matter has been trifled with too long already.

Impeachment of Witnesses.—Whatever bills may be left over by the present session, we trust the one designed to abolish the impeachment of witnesses will not be of the number. Let the Grinding Committee see to it. We have a maxim that even in the case of persons charged with crime, it is better to allow ten guilty to escape than to punish one who is innocent. But in our dealing with witnesses, we too often punish not only the guiltless, but those who are not even accused. Under the present law and practice it may easily occur and in many cases does actually happen, that the culprit, being able to give bail, is allowed to go his way, while a witness whose misfortune it was to see the crime committed is incarcerated for months to secure his appearance on the trial. Such legal outrages have been tolerated quite long enough.

That it is desirable to ensure the attendance of witnesses is freely admitted. The arrest and examination of offenders, even when they go at large on bail, is attended with expense, the cost to the public being of course still greater when the defendant is imprisoned to await his trial. It may be said that all this outlay is liable to be lost, and the guilty to go unpunished, unless power is given to compel witnesses to be present when wanted. Yet though this be granted, it furnishes no good reason for depriving a man of his liberty who is not charged with offence, and making him the associate of felons within the inclosures of a common jail. If the Legislature desires to distinguish its present session by the passage of a Personal Liberty Bill, here is an excellent opportunity.

A Precious Commodity of Epithets.—The Washington *Union* has been sold to General BOWMAN, who is to take charge of the President's organ on the 11th of April; but, the present Editor appears determined to make use of the little time left him, to work off all his bad blood and acrid humors, while he has an outlet at his command for ventilating his bilious feelings. On Tuesday the *Union* contained a painfully unamiable attack upon the President's next friend, the Editor of the *Herald*, who it prophesies will have to

"Take rank in the rear of the supercilious, pedantic erotic *Tribune*; the conceited, scurrilous, juggling *Times*; the mendacious, flippant, blackguard *Evening Post*, and the *passé* corrupt and aristocratic *Courier and Enquirer*."

It is a long time since the *Union* has shown so much vigor as the array of this precious commodity of epithets indicates. But we have no doubt there is a plenty more of a similar character where these came from, and between this and the 11th of next month, a succession of such choice adjectives may be anticipated. It is a "dying strain," no doubt; but, unless it proves an over strain, it will be repeated.

A Touching Scene.—After his usual Wednesday evening lecture, last night, the Rev. Mr. BESCHER presented to his congregation the case of a slave mother in Virginia who had been freed with her five children by the will of her deceased mistress,—but whom *the heirs*, availing themselves of legal technicalities, had again reduced to slavery. A humane slave-dealer had bought them all for $1,000, and had offered the mother their freedom for the same amount,—at the same time allowing her to come North, with one of her children, to raise the money—taking her word of honor that she would return. She had collected $300 in Philadelphia, and now solicited $500 more. Mr. B. called on her to stand up. She rose—as white, as free apparently from all taint of negro blood, in hue or hair or speech or manner, as any member of that congregation! And her little brown-haired boy was as sweet a child as any mother fondles in New-York. Over $200 were collected on the spot; *the remaining $200, we cannot doubt, will be sent to Mr. Beecher early this morning.* It is in all its aspects one of the most meritorious appeals ever made to the charity of a rich and benevolent community.

Latest from Arizona and Sonora.

A NEW DODGE OF PESQUEIRA—MOVEMENTS OF THE MEXICAN TROOPS—CONDITION OF SONORA—THE AMERICAN FRIGATE.

The latest move of Gen. PESQUEIRA, the Governor of Sonora, is the establishment of a colony in that State, recruited from California. The *Eco del Pacifico* publishes the following extract from a letter adressed by the Governor to a Spanish gentleman in San Francisco. The date is Alamos, Dec. 10, 1858:

"I have written to-day to the Mexican Emigration Society in Los Angeles to aid them in their labors, and authorizing them to make contracts with ship captains for the passage of all those who are unable to pay with their own money. I wish to form a pretty colony on the banks of the River Mayo, or on the frontier, or wherever the colonists may prefer. I beg you to use every effort to make my enterprise successful."

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TUBAC, A. T., Monday, March 7, 1859.

We have intelligence from Guaymas up to the 20th of February. The only item of interest in the way of news is the withdrawal of PESQUEIRA's troops from around Mazatlan; having raised the siege about the 12th, and retired. His withdrawal was caused by the defeat of the Liberal party elsewhere, which permitted the Church party to order large forces to their assistance.

Politically Sonora is tolerably quiet, although there is much grumbling owing to an addition of 25 per cent. to their taxes. The feeling yet continues strong among the landholders against annexation to the United States. Heavy taxes may induce them to change their mind.

The sloop-of-war *Vandalia* had left Guaymas, and the *Saranac* had arrived. The arrival of these naval vessels have been a great relief to the American and other foreign citizens of the City. Trade of all kinds was dull. TUBAC.

Mr. Farley and the Corporation Judgments —Note from Mr. Farley.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an editorial article in your issue of yesterday, about judgments against the City, you mention my name as one of those who have largely drawn on the City Treasury by means of fraudulent suits. Now, this does me very great injustice, as I have not now, nor have I had at a any time to which your remarks can refer, any judgments against the City. That the Corporation is indebted to me in a pretty round sum for work contracted for, and ordered by its official agents, is the fact of the case, not that I have recovered large sums from the Corporation for work never done.

This is not the time, nor do I wish to trespass on your space, by entering into a discussion of the justice of my claims against the City, but I feel that it is due to my character to flatly contradict the assertions, and to correct the insinuations contained in yesterday's TIMES. Yours, very respectfully,

TERRENCE FARLEY.

A Card from Mr. Jewett.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your California news this morning, referring to "Major F. ALTON WHEELOCK"—alludes to my absence from the State in connection with the Pacific Railroad and to Mr. WHEELOCK as my partner. It is due to my character and the respectable connections of Mr. WHEELOCK, to state that at the time alluded to the firm of JEWETT, GREEN & Co. was established. Mr. GREEN contributing large means. Mr. WHEELOCK on his arrival, well indorsed, with letters of credit and certificates of deposit, desired to enter the firm as a partner. He was admitted—Mr. GREEN still drawing a considerable sum, and Mr. WHEELOCK replacing the amount with said certificates, which were forwarded through ALSOP & Co., and WELLS, FARGO & Co., for collection. Two weeks after, I concluded from certain circumstances, that they were not genuine, and immediately demanded his withdrawal, which he acceded to, Mr. GREEN resuming his former position. Five weeks after, the certificates and drafts were returned. These facts being generally known, I am surprised that your correspondent should at all connect my name with WHEELOCK's. From my own observation, and conversations with Mr. WHEELOCK's brother—a member of a leading firm of this City—I am convinced his acts result from a deranged mind, and he is more an object of pity than censure. As to the railroad, I advocated it with disinterested zeal during the late session, as due to California and the interests of the country. If President BUCHANAN, with all his influence, could not consummate the measure, I, as an independent advocate, need not feel deeply its ill success.

WM. CORNELL JEWETT.

New-York, March 30, 1859.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mail-Steam Ocean Propositions for the Pacific—Dispatches from the House and Pacific Squadrons—The Boston Post-office, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

Mr. HOOKER is busily engaged with his counsel in preparing for his defence. The impression is that the District-Attorney will have no easy time, as he needs none, the case on the part of the Government being entirely simple. The facts to be presented by the District-Attorney are few and easily proven—the fact and the manner of the killing, and the identity of the accused. Here the case closes on the part of the Government, and Mr. OTIS regards himself as fully competent to discharge this duty. The duty and labor of the defence are very different. Admitting the facts as charged, they have to make out a case of justification; which, if they can succeed in doing to the satisfaction of the Court and Jury, Mr. SICKLES must stand acquitted.

The Navy Department has just received a large batch of dispatches from the Home and Pacific squadrons, but they contain nothing of special interest.

HARRY R. DAY, of Iowa, who to-day appointed Purser in the United States Navy vice FRANKLIN E. WOOD, of Kentucky, declined, and R. S. SCHOONOVER, of Pennsylvania, as Indian Agent at the Upper Missouri agency.

I have reason to believe that the subject of Cuba is again occupying the attention of the Cabinet.

There is no longer any prospect of blending the *States* and the *Union* of this city into one paper, as had been anticipated by some of the parties in interest.

Senator DOUGLAS left this afternoon for the North. He was invited to address the Democracy of Connecticut, but prior engagements prevented. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 30.

The Postmaster-General has addressed a letter to Gen. SCHERLER, on the part of the remonstrants, in which he says the question to be determined is what shall be the amount and form of indemnity attending the removal of the Boston Post-office back to the former building. The indemnity must assume such a shape as will secure beyond all doubt the payment of the rent of $12,000 for the Summer-street office as it shall fall due, and to that end a deposit in the Sub-Treasury of that sum to the credit of the Government must be made. If it be true that the State-street location cannot be secured except at a larger sum than has been heretofore paid, the difference between the rent formerly paid and that which may now be exacted, should be added. The Postmaster-General says he is in expectation of a communication on the subject, and that other additional expenses may enter into the consideration. As soon as the facts are ascertained, due notice will be communicated to those interested.

The Post-office Department has dispatched two agents to the South, with instructions promptly to report all causes of the repeated failure of mails to connect with the incomplete railroads in Mississippi; the object being to remedy the evil and enforce compliance with the contract for the conveyance of the mails between New-Orleans and Washington within schedule time.

Advices from Fort Yuma give very discouraging accounts of the gold gatherings in that vicinity.

BERNARD S. SCHOOLCRAFT, of Pennsylvania, is appointed Agent for the Indians on the Upper Missouri.

Senator YULEE, who has been very ill since the adjournment of Congress, is now convalescent.

According to letters received from Lieutenant BACON, commanding the United States schooner *Fenimore Cooper*, now engaged in surveying the route between San Francisco and China and Japan, the guano island taken possession of by him contains, at the lowest calculation, 25,000 tuns of guano. The results of the survey, thus far, notwithstanding the smallness of the outfit, are regarded of high value to our commercial marine.

The Liberty Bill Defeated in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 30.

In the House this afternoon, at the close of a long debate, the vote was taken upon the Liberty bill. Mr. WELLS, of Greenfield, one of the Republican leaders, asked to be excused from voting, but the House refused, when he voted against the bill. The bill was defeated by a vote, Yeas 106, Nays 198.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, March 30.

The Republican County Convention to-day passed by a large majority the resolutions of the late Anti-Tax Convention.

Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 30.

The two large stores of CHARLES R. BAILY & Co., wholesale grocers, and PATTEN, SMITH & PUTNAM, tobacco factors, at the corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier streets, were burned last night. Loss $150,000.

Death of the Baltimore Lamplighter.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, March 30.

RICHARDSON, the lamplighter, who was shot on Monday night of last week in the western part of this city, died to-day. THOMAS KENNARD, who fired the shot, gave himself up and has been committed for trial.

Locomotive Explosion and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, March 30.

Early this morning a locomotive exploded on the Reading Railroad, near the Falls Bridge, killing the engineer and fireman.

Gales on Lake Erie.

DUNKIRK, Wednesday, March 30.

For the past two days we have had a succession of heavy gales from the west, and the highest water known for the past ten years.

Death of Dr. William A. Alcott.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 30.

DR. WM. A. ALCOTT, a well-known author and physician, died yesterday, at his residence, in Auburndale.

The Ship Shooting Star.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 30.

The leak has been stopped on the ship *Shooting Star*, and she starts for New-York to-morrow.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, March 30.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida*, arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock this afternoon—all well.

The screw steamship *Montgomery*, of CROMWELL's line, arrived here early this morning, 30th inst.

The Haytien Republic.

THE PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR—LOCAL AFFAIRS—PRESENTATION OF AN AMERICAN COMMANDER TO THE PRESIDENT—CAPTAIN FARRAGUT'S SPEECH—SIGNS OF DISAFFECTION.

We have received Hayti files to March 5.

President GEFFRARD had issued a circular to the Governors of the various Departments in the Republic, advising a mild as well as firm administration of justice, and discouraging the severe bodily punishments in vogue during the Empire.

Various police and other local reforms occupy the attention of the citizens of Port-au-Prince.

On the 28th of February, the Consul of the United States presented to President GEFFRARD, Captain FARRAGUT and the chief officers of the American steam-corvette *Brooklyn*. The captain addressed the President in French, as follows:

"Mr. PRESIDENT: I have that my limited knowledge of French will therefore with the full expression of my true sentiments.

Since the news of the revolution arrived in the United States, I was dispatched by my Government to protect my countrymen in Hayti. I felt, expecting to find the country in a state of frightful anarchy, but what was my astonishment and admiration on discovering the revolution ended, the Republic proclaimed, life and property respected, and order maintained. In you, Mr. President, I acknowledge the author of this happy result, and it is with pleasure that I applaud your patriotism and wisdom.

I trust that under the new rule the country will prosper, and I am induced to believe that my visit to you will be profitable to my own Government."

The President thanked Captain FARRAGUT with courtesy and modesty, attributing to a Supreme Power the success of the revolution.

The President had a slight difficulty with the editor of the *Revue de Commerce*, which was settled by a personal interview, not before some rumors of a suppression of the paper. A popular preacher had delivered a sermon, inveighing against the journalist that had published the curious litany against Soulouque, republished in the American papers some time ago. These and other facts indicate a still lingering sympathy for the deposed Emperor, in spite of the popularity of GEFFRARD.—*Evening Post.*

The clergy of Trenton, N. J., have published a card to say that they have unanimously agreed to begin funeral exercises punctually at the appointed hour, to avoid the inconveniences arising from the ordinary delays. The signatures of eleven ministers are appended. It is, also, suggested that funerals be not appointed for Sunday.

FROM MEXICO.

Interesting from the Paraguay Expedition—Commissioner Bowlin at Panama—Restoration of Urquiza Declined.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Friday, Jan. 28, 1859.

The news from up the river has assumed a phase of considerable importance. The *Pilcomayo*, as I have already informed you, left Rosario on the 6th inst. and arrived the next day at Parana, the provisional capital of the Argentine Confederation. Here Commissioner BOWLIN had an interview with General URQUIZA, the first Constitutional President, who had come from his cattle-farm, (estancia,) of San Jose, 65 leagues distant—for that purpose. The offer of his mediation was declined, but his good offices were accepted. The next day the *Pilcomayo* proceeded on her way to Asuncion, and is now doubtless laying down the law to old LOPEZ.

But this community has been surprised by the news that General URQUIZA in person embarked with his family—female and political—on the 15th inst. for Paraguay, on board of LOPEZ's steamer, *Salto del Guayra*—the same one which came here and landed jerk-beef with which to feed LOPEZ's soldiers. A move on the part of the Argentine President of so little dignity as this, wherein he leaves his own country to mix in person in the affairs of his neighbors, presages some deep-laid intrigue, which, if successful, bodes no good to their countries. His quarrels with Brazil have not brought him the force he desired to war on Buenos Ayres with, and he now turns his eye to his last hope—Paraguay—where he can get men and vessels. His intrigues do not, however, alter the security of Buenos Ayres, and peace will not be interrupted by URQUIZA.

Montevideo has also sent up a mediating Minister to Paraguay, in the person of a Mr. MARMO, a former *protégé* of the famous assassin ORIBE, and he has taken passage in the American war-steamer *Southern Star*.

The Press of Montevideo and the Confederation continue to assert that we have accepted the mediation of their respective countries in our difficulties with Paraguay. Inasmuch as they are devoid of shame, the day of public contradiction has no term for them. N.

Additional from Brazil and the River Plate.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM MONTEVIDEO—AFFAIRS AT BUENOS AYRES—JOURNEY OF GEN. URQUIZA—THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.

By the way of England, we are placed in possession of our files of papers from Rio to Feb. 9, and from Buenos Ayres to Jan. 28.

We add details to the telegraphic summary forwarded from Lisbon.

The news from Rio Janeiro is without importance.

From Montevideo, Jan. 26, we have a statement of the grounds for the expulsion of the Jesuits. They were the prostitution of the priestly character by the inculcation of impious and subversive doctrines, and by encouraging young women to take vows, in order to gain their property. The Superior of the Mission, Father ROSS, with one companion, had already left for Santa Catharina. The others proposed to take refuge at the Spanish Legation, but the Charge declined to receive them on the plea that the Order was also excluded from Spain. The decree of expulsion was dated Jan. 26.

At Buenos Ayres the only topic agitated was the anticipated coming of URQUIZA.

The explorations of Sen. ROSAS have demonstrated that the river Salado is navigable.

The *Reforma Pacifica* is loud in its condemnation of Secretary MITRE for his correspondence with Consul HUTCHON. The latter, under date of Jan. 17, had added another note to the series already given in the TIMES, engaging to transmit his correspondence to Washington.

General URQUIZA was at Corrientes on Jan. 16, and was to proceed to Asuncion. In regard to the object of his journey the *National Argentine*, published at Parana, states that it is understood with the high and humanitarian object "of offering the good offices of the Confederation in the quarrel between Paraguay and the United States, and with the hope of thus being able to obviate a recourse to arms." The *Nacional* adds:

"If these spontaneous proceedings should prove favorable, time will tell the country which it may be necessary for the Confederation to take."

In any event, however, it will have been honorable to us to have endeavored to obviate a rupture between two Republics—the one a sister, and both of them our friends.

On their way up the Parana, Commissioner BOWLIN and Commodore SHUBRICK paid their respects to President URQUIZA. The Commodore presented him with a section of the Atlantic Telegraph in a gold case, bearing the inscription: "To the President of the Argentine Confederation, Don JOSE JUAN DE URQUIZA."

British Honduras.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK—EXCHANGE OF DUTIES—WEATHER AND THE MARKETS.

Our dates from Belize are to March 2.

The bark *Emily Shaw*, of London, commanded on the Main Reef, near English Key, on the 26th February. The vessel will be a total loss.

The Legislative Assembly was in session. Among its measures was one raising duties 150 per cent. over the rate of last year.

The weather had been unusually hot, but had moderated. Trade was dull. The Provision market bare.

FOR SALE.

SUBURBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCES FOR SALE.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FARMS.

TO RENT.

MEDICAL.

INSURANCE.

GERMANIA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 5 BEEKMAN-STREET.
(The Park Bank Building.)

This Company having all its Capital paid in, and its Assets invested in first-class securities, is now prepared to effect insurances on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, and other property against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

MADRICK HILGER, President.
RUDOLPH GARLICHS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

MADRICK HILGER, JACOBUS SCHIEB,
MICHAEL LEHNARD, CHARLES EASTON,
RICHARD HARTH, ANTHONY GUNTHLER,
HENRY KALB, GEO. T. THOMAS,
EDWARD KECH, PETER MURRAY,
C. POPPENHUSEN, E. KAUFF.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 47 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000 | ASSETS, $300,000.

Insures against loss or damage by fire on all kinds of property on favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

HENRY D. HATCH, President.
JOHN C. HOWE, Secretary.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL.....$300,000.

This Company continues to insure buildings, merchandise, household furniture, ships in port and their cargoes, vessels and all kinds of personal property, at the lowest rates, FROM WHICH WILL BE DEDUCTED A LIBERAL FEE ONTAGE IN PLACE OF THE SCRIP DIVIDENDS MADE TO THE INSURED BY THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Merchants, real estate holders, and householders in want of insurance will do well to call at the office, corner of Broad and Wall-sts., where the Company's Agents will be found ready to receive applications, and explain the terms and conditions of the Company's policies.

Losses promptly and liberally adjusted and paid.

HENRY D. HATCH, President.
JOHN C. HOWE, Secretary.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE U. S. Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LYONS, Commander, will leave the Havre, foot of Barclay-st., on SATURDAY, April 2, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage to Havre, $100 gold.
Second Cabin do do 60 "
Steerage passage to Havre, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Bremen, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Hamburg, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Antwerp, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to London, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Paris, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Amsterdam, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Rotterdam, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Berlin, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Dresden, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Vienna, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Prague, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Munich, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Stuttgart, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Frankfort, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Cologne, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Leipsic, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Dresden, $40 currency.
Steerage passage to Berlin

ADDRESSES TO-MORROW.

At Hanover-Square Hall (for Election Municipal)—Hon. Mayor Wood, Hon. Recorder Smith, Hon. Alderman Tunnel Townsend and the Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Mills Steamed and Ready to be Inspected Committee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

The Governor went to the Senate, to-day, the names of [Dr. ALEXANDER GUNN, for Health Officer, and of Dr. JAMES, of Tompkinsville, Tompkins County, for Marine Physician. The nominations lie over a week, of course, and meanwhile, there will be deep plowing with the Senate. The office of Health Officer is worth from $15,000 to $150,000 a year, according to who your authority is. Out of the fees, whatever they amount to, there are to come, in the shape of expenses, some $6,000 to be paid to pensioners, &c. ($3,000 for family expenses and keeping open house to visitors, and $3,000 party tax. So that to ensure a fortune the occupant of the office must be a man of "financial address" and skill. Quite a number who are now in town, or will be before another week is over, are willing to undertake the job, to pay all hands, keep open house and trust to Providence for succeeding comfortable above expenses.

Dr. GUNN, whose name has been sent in, is a celebrity, professionally, physician of your City, of consequence that give him strength and enjoying high social position. Politically he is not strong, but I take it that with from $15,000 to $150,000 a year, almost anybody would become strong at an early date. He was an applicant for the place in 1856 and again in 1857, and last evening it was not supposed by his outside friends that his chances were as good as some others. If the Senate should fail to confirm his nomination, there are others who are willing to fill the gap that the failure would make. For instance:

Dr. WOODWARD, the partner of Dr. JAMES R. WOOD, of your City, who is now at Congress Hall, and who is still sanguine of success. Dr. WOODWARD is about 35 years old, apt to learn the peculiar duties that would be required of the Health Officer, is backed by hosts of vigorous young Republicans, and is intimate with the Governor's Private Secretary. He was an applicant for the office under Governor KING.

Dr. IVES, Police Surgeon,—backed by General NYE,—a man skilful in politics and in medicine alike, who has been frequently a candidate for this office, was supposed to stand a very fair chance, and his friends put high on him. In 1854 he was a candidate for the Berth of Physician to the Marine Hospital, and made a good run towards it.

Dr. GUNNER BUNN was here last Sunday, and his friends thought that the brilliancy of his prospects would have justified him in staying up. He is the distinguished Surgeon of the New-York Hospital, is no politician, is very short-sighted, (literally,) is an honest man, and would make a miserable hand at gathering up the stealings. He is said to be one of the family physicians to the Governor, and has been surgeon to several institutions whereof Governor MORGAN was trustee; has a reputation for integrity, honesty, and simpleness of purpose that would illuminate any State office. At 11 o'clock to-day he stood No. One for chances, but it was feared that the Senate would not confirm him.

Dr. ALBERT JAMES, once a Whig, a Police Surgeon under Mayor WOOD, in 1855 a straight Whig, now a Police Surgeon and an ardent Republican, candidate for the Health Office in 1856, and altogether a sharp man, has been talked of a good deal, but his prospects never were other than dim.

Dr. FAY, formerly Deputy Health Officer under SHARPE, lately physician at Ward's Island, once a practitioner of medicine in Albany, was named, too, as a proper man.

Dr. KENNEDY, of the Fifth Ward, was an applicant for Chief of Medical Hospital under DOANE, often ran for Alderman, as Whig or Republican, was an alternate to the National Republican Convention in 1856, and is now a Police Surgeon, wished to be reckoned in.

Ditto, Dr. BLAKEMAN, one of your most respectable City physicians.

Ditto, Dr. SHERER, formerly of Livingston County, and now Physician to the Marine Hospital. He was backed here by Farmer ALEX. HOLLIS WEBB and ex-Member of Congress SHERMAN. Failing of the prize, it was understood he was willing to accept the second—a respectable post.

Out of your City was Dr. CULLEN, urged by the Kings County delegations in Senate and Assembly. He is an accomplished Brooklyn physician, no politician, but of influential connections, and was supposed of fine prospects for the race.

Also, Dr. HALL, of Brooklyn, one of the Police Surgeons.

Also, Dr. JOHNS, of Onondaga. Ex-Member of Congress, who presided with so much grace and dignity over the late Republican State Convention at Syracuse. Backed by Superintendent VIVUS SEARS, (of the Salt Works,) by CHAS. SEDGWICK, and Senator NOXON, his chances were never thought bad.

Dr. COGSWELL, of Albany, Mr. WEED'S family physician, who was a candidate in 1855 and 1857, was frequently named, but the presumption is that he has made no push for it.

Dr. CHARLES ROWLAND, of Brooklyn, a good Temperance man, and a delegate to the late State American Convention, who, by marriage is allied to the Governor's family, was supposed to have some show.

Senator TREMAIN and Lieutenant-Governor CAMPBELL were known to urge Dr. JEROME, of Trumansville, Tompkins County. Senator LAFLIN, too, was rock ced among his friends. I suppose his locality was held against him, but he comes in second best, being the Governor's nominee for Physician to the Marine Hospital.

Dr. THOMPSON, present incumbent, had the recommendations of Mayors TIEMANN and POWELL, the official Indorsement of the Pilots of the port and of the New-York Board of Health, and the personal influence of Speaker LETCHWORTH. But the new king knows not Joseph, and the *Argus* congratulates the Doctor's numerous friends in Albany that he would soon return to resume his practice here.

Whoever the happy man shall be, it will be happy for your port if he shall be a man capable of distinguishing a far-off coming contagion, and of firmness to Quarantine it. His duties will be very different from what they have been heretofore, especially if the Removal bill, which now hangs in the Senate, becomes a law, and the Hospitals are taken up from Staten Island and set down—where?

By telegraph you are informed of the proceedings here to-day. I have only to add that the great Omnibus Reform Bill is to be reported complete to-night, and that the Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Bills have just been ground, but not reported yet.

GLAUCUS.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

The bill to charter the New-York Observatory was ordered to a third reading.

The Grinding Committee put forward several bills, among them the New-York Western Dispensary bill.

A large number of reports were presented by the various Committees, but none of general interest.

The bill to protect the liberty of witnesses was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

On motion of Mr. J. D. WILLARD, it was amended so as to prevent the provisions of the act applying to cases where the accused are charged with crime punishable with death.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grinding Committee reported several bills, among which was that to increase the number of Coroners in Queens County.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To allow the supervisors to hold the office of Commissioners of Deeds.

Relative to contested lands.

To amend the revised statutes relative to arson.

The consideration of the bill to amend the Homes law was postponed till Friday evening.

The Registry bill was then taken up.

Mr. NOXON moved to substitute the bill passed by the Assembly for that before the Senate.

The debate was continued on the bill till 10 o'clock, and it was then made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. RAY introduced a bill to create a second Health Officer, whose jurisdiction is to reside at Quarantine and the other in New-York City. The fees are to remain as at present and to be divided. The bill defines the duties of each officer.

Mr. HILL reported complete the Central Park bill, and it was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to reorganize the Albany Police was passed.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30, 1859.

Mr. MALLORY, from a majority of the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported favorably the bill to authorize the opening of streets through Trinity Church grave-yard, New-York.

Mr. SAXTON moved to lay the report on the table, but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. C. S. SPENCER, who moved to recommit the bill to the New-York delegation. He said there were scores upon scores of remonstrances against the bill, and that it was only a renewal of the attempt of the jackals who have been for years striving to enrich themselves by a desecration of the remains of the revolutionary heroes. The friends of the bill had not even the courage to report it by its right title, but covered it up by calling it a bill for improving certain streets and avenues in New-York.

Mr. SMITH advocated the motion to recommit.

Mr. WOODRUFF spoke against the bill and in favor of the recommittal. The counsel, he said, for Trinity Church, and for those whose ancestors lie buried in the old grave-yard, were now in this city waiting to be heard against this bill, and he deemed it proper that they should be heard.

Mr. MALLORY stated that petitions had been presented in favor of the bill, and that the Committee had given it their careful consideration.

Mr. ROSENBAUM spoke against the bill and in favor of its recommittal.

Mr. GUNNISON hoped the motion to recommit would not prevail. He was in favor of the bill.

Mr. SPENCER spoke against the bill, and in favor of the recommittal. He said there were no petitions in favor of the bill, and that the Committee had given it no consideration.

Mr. GOVER spoke against the bill, and in favor of its recommittal.

Mr. SAXTON denied the statements of Mr. GUNNISON that the commercial interests of the City demanded the opening of Albany-street. He had resided for twenty-five years in his immediate neighborhood, and he denied that the south of Albion, that there was any necessity for the opening of the street.

The motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the clause allowing the opening of Albany-street, prevailed, by 66 to 19.

Mr. TUCKER reported against the bill to amend the Emigrant laws.

Mr. GUNN moved that the report lay on the table in order to give time for examination of the report of last year. Carried.

Mr. SAXTON moved to make the New-York Tax bill the special order for to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. HELLER presented a minority report signed by himself and Mr. MALLORY against the bill changing the existing Charter of New-York on the ground that it corrects no evils now existing, but seeks to concentrate power and patronage in those departments now filled by Republicans. The accumulation of patronage in the hands of the finance department, the minority believe, is calculated to embarrass rather than facilitate the effective discharge of the important duties of the Comptroller.

The proposed change in regard to the Almshouse Governors was an innovation for which no adequate reason has been given. It is submitted that the City of New-York should not be utterly divested of self-government because its Democracy offends or its patronage incites the cupidity of a Republican Legislature. The minority were in favor of calling a Convention to amend the City Charter, as that would be courteous to its citizens, and better calculated to secure economy and good Government.

Mr. RUGER reported favorably the bill to raise the salary of Surrogates and their Clerks.

The Central Park bill was ordered to a third reading.

The report of the Committee in favor of repealing the act authorizing aid in the erection of a monument in Philadelphia to the signers of the Declaration of Independence came up for discussion.

Messrs. CORNLING and SCHOLEFIELD advocated the repeal, and Mr. TUCKERMAN spoke warmly against the proposed repeal as a violation of the plighted faith of the State and a stain upon her honor.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER also opposed the repeal, as an act of political repudiation.

After debate, on motion of the Speaker, the report was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GOVER called up the resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the House with all the information in his possession relating to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, and the same was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes, respecting salt springs and the manufacture of salt.

To provide more effectually for punctual payment of taxes into the treasury of the State.

To incorporate the American Missionary Association.

In relation to fees of Notaries Public in certain cases.

To incorporate the Flushing College Point and New-York Steam Navigation Company.

The bill to amend the act designating holidays for observance, in the payment of bills of exchange, &c., was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. RUTHERFORD the bill relating to the compensation of jurors in the City of New-York, was ordered to be again reported by the Committee.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved to suspend the third reading of bills, and to take up the Personal Liberty bill. Carried, and the bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole during the Evening Session.

Mr. SPENCER moved to strike out the eleventh section, which provides against any lawyer appearing as Attorney for a slave-owner, giving as his reason that he was willing to give the slave-catcher the same privilege of appearing by counsel as is given to the slave.

Messrs. HOLT, POWELL, SCHOLEFIELD, C. S. SPENCER, PERRY and LAING spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. LAWRENCE, WARNER, GOVER, and WINANT against it. Mr. LAWRENCE's argument was against the constitutionality of the bill.

Before taking the question, progress was reported on the bill.

The Grinding Committee have prepared a number of bills to report to-morrow morning, embracing some of importance. Among them are the following:

The bill remodeling the departments in the New-York Municipal Government.

The City Hall amendment bill.

The bills to prevent the improper retention of the notes of country banks, and protect the country banks against improper practices in presenting their notes for redemption.

The bill to provide for the supply of one copy of the Colonial History to each member of the present Legislature.

The bill to authorize the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to construct works to bring in an additional supply of water over the High Bridge.

The bill to empower members of benevolent charitable scientific and missionary corporations to vote by proxie.

The bill authorizing the adjustment of claims, and their application upon the debt due the State by the Bank of Orleans.

The bill to provide for closing the tunnel of the Long Island Railroad, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and the discontinuances of the use of steam within the city of Brooklyn.

While the bill to repeal the act to authorize aid to the Philadelphia Monument was under discussion, Mr. SMITH spoke against the repeal, declaring that it would be disgraceful for the State to repudiate her promise to subscribe $50,000 for the monument, within the New-York firemen alone had subscribed $10,000 for it; and he would himself guarantee to raise that sum among his own constituents, nearly all of whom are foreigners.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The name of ALEXANDER GUNN, of New-York, was, to-day, sent into the Senate by the Governor for Health Officer of New-York

No nominations for Port Wardens or Harbor Masters for New-York were sent in.

G. M. SAYLES was appointed Harbor Master of Albany.

JAMES H. JEROME, of Tompkins County, was nominated for Resident Physician.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.—There is much rejoicing at the action of the City authorities on Monday night last, in giving permission to the Citizens' Gas-Light Company to lay gas mains throughout the city, and enter into competition with the Brooklyn Gas-Light Company, for supplying citizens with gas. The old Company has the contract for supplying the public buildings and streets for the next five years, at $3 50 per 1,000 cubic feet, and this contract cannot be disturbed until it expires. Private consumers are now charged $3 per 1,000 cubic feet. The new company, under the grant, cannot charge the city more than $1 25 per 1,000 cubic feet, or more than $2 50 per 1,000 cubic feet to private consumers. At this price they agree to furnish the best quality of gas made from coal, and to furnish 25 feet of service pipe and the use of metres free of charge. The new company propose to file their bonds and proceed forthwith to construct their works, and expect to be ready to supply gas within six months. By the grant they are allowed one year in which to commence their works. The new Company was represented before the Common Council by James F. Whitney, John H. Boynton, John H. Smith, Wm. Spence, Henry Warren, James W. Emery and Joseph C. Johnson. Of these gentlemen, the Gas Committee say: "In regard to the responsibility of the petitioners, the undersigned can speak with the utmost confidence. The majority of them are citizens of Brooklyn, of responsibility and standing; they are gentlemen who have long been identified with the interests of our city; gentlemen of property and experience, able and willing to perform what they agree to do."

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Now ready (did not outline how to organize) pamphlet, Slavery other documents.

Mr. GUNN spoke against the bill, and in favor of its recommittal.

Mr. SAXTON denied the statements of Mr. GUNN that the commercial interests of the City demanded the opening of Albany-street. He had resided for twenty-five years in his immediate neighborhood, and he denied that the south of Albion, that there was any necessity for the opening of the street.

The motion to recommit, with instructions to strike out the clause allowing the opening of Albany-street, prevailed, by 66 to 19.

Mr. TUCKER reported against the bill to amend the Emigrant laws.

Mr. GUNN moved that the report lay on the table in order to give time for examination of the report of last year. Carried.

Mr. SAXTON moved to make the New-York Tax bill the special order for to-morrow. Carried.

Mr. HELLER presented a minority report signed by himself and Mr. MALLORY against the bill changing the existing Charter of New-York on the ground that it corrects no evils now existing, but seeks to concentrate power and patronage in those departments now filled by Republicans. The accumulation of patronage in the hands of the finance department, the minority believe, is calculated to embarrass rather than facilitate the effective discharge of the important duties of the Comptroller.

The proposed change in regard to the Almshouse Governors was an innovation for which no adequate reason has been given. It is submitted that the City of New-York should not be utterly divested of self-government because its Democracy offends or its patronage incites the cupidity of a Republican Legislature. The minority were in favor of calling a Convention to amend the City Charter, as that would be courteous to its citizens, and better calculated to secure economy and good Government.

Mr. RUGER reported favorably the bill to raise the salary of Surrogates and their Clerks.

The Central Park bill was ordered to a third reading.

The report of the Committee in favor of repealing the act authorizing aid in the erection of a monument in Philadelphia to the signers of the Declaration of Independence came up for discussion.

Messrs. CORNLING and SCHOLEFIELD advocated the repeal, and Mr. TUCKERMAN spoke warmly against the proposed repeal as a violation of the plighted faith of the State and a stain upon her honor.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER also opposed the repeal, as an act of political repudiation.

After debate, on motion of the Speaker, the report was laid on the table.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. GOVER called up the resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the House with all the information in his possession relating to the disbandment of the Twelfth Regiment, and the same was adopted.

BILLS PASSED.

To amend the Revised Statutes, respecting salt springs and the manufacture of salt.

To provide more effectually for punctual payment of taxes into the treasury of the State.

To incorporate the American Missionary Association.

In relation to fees of Notaries Public in certain cases.

To incorporate the Flushing College Point and New-York Steam Navigation Company.

The bill to amend the act designating holidays for observance, in the payment of bills of exchange, &c., was lost, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. RUTHERFORD the bill relating to the compensation of jurors in the City of New-York, was ordered to be again reported by the Committee.

Mr. C. S. SPENCER moved to suspend the third reading of bills, and to take up the Personal Liberty bill. Carried, and the bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole during the Evening Session.

Mr. SPENCER moved to strike out the eleventh section, which provides against any lawyer appearing as Attorney for a slave-owner, giving as his reason that he was willing to give the slave-catcher the same privilege of appearing by counsel as is given to the slave.

Messrs. HOLT, POWELL, SCHOLEFIELD, C. S. SPENCER, PERRY and LAING spoke in favor of the bill, and Messrs. LAWRENCE, WARNER, GOVER, and WINANT against it. Mr. LAWRENCE's argument was against the constitutionality of the bill.

Before taking the question, progress was reported on the bill.

The Grinding Committee have prepared a number of bills to report to-morrow morning, embracing some of importance. Among them are the following:

The bill remodeling the departments in the New-York Municipal Government.

The City Hall amendment bill.

The bills to prevent the improper retention of the notes of country banks, and protect the country banks against improper practices in presenting their notes for redemption.

The bill to provide for the supply of one copy of the Colonial History to each member of the present Legislature.

The bill to authorize the Croton Aqueduct Commissioners to construct works to bring in an additional supply of water over the High Bridge.

The bill to empower members of benevolent charitable scientific and missionary corporations to vote by proxie.

The bill authorizing the adjustment of claims, and their application upon the debt due the State by the Bank of Orleans.

The bill to provide for closing the tunnel of the Long Island Railroad, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, and the discontinuances of the use of steam within the city of Brooklyn.

While the bill to repeal the act to authorize aid to the Philadelphia Monument was under discussion, Mr. SMITH spoke against the repeal, declaring that it would be disgraceful for the State to repudiate her promise to subscribe $50,000 for the monument, within the New-York firemen alone had subscribed $10,000 for it; and he would himself guarantee to raise that sum among his own constituents, nearly all of whom are foreigners.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 30.

The name of ALEXANDER GUNN, of New-York, was, to-day, sent into the Senate by the Governor for Health Officer of New-York

No nominations for Port Wardens or Harbor Masters for New-York were sent in.

G. M. SAYLES was appointed Harbor Master of Albany.

JAMES H. JEROME, of Tompkins County, was nominated for Resident Physician.

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HEEBE & CO.'S
Patent ventilated self-adjusting hats of the
SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
Are offered this day,
At their Saleroom,
No. 156 Broadway.

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 205 and 208 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

GURNEY'S new Photographic and Fine Art Gallery, No. 707 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Miniatures in Oil and Everywhere.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 30.

$1,500 Ohio State 6s	100 1/8	100 Stonington R. R.	6 1/4
2,000 Virginia 6s	97 1/8	50 do	6
15,000 Mo. State 6s	96 1/4	460 Mich. Cen. R. R.	80 1/8
5,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '71	80	50 do	80 1/8
1,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '72	79	200 do	80 1/8
1,000 Erie R. C. Bs. '73	78	100 do	80 1/8
5,000 C. R. & Ins. 1st	87	100 do	80 1/8
do. S. F. C. Bs.	87 1/8	100 do	80
4,000 Mich. S. 2d m. bs.	87	50 do	80 1/8
5,000 do	88	50 do	80 1/8
4,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	91 3/4	100 Panama R. R.	117
1,000 Mil. & Miss. 2d m	71	100 do	117 1/4
1,000 H. & St. J. R. R. bs.	75	400 M. S. & N. I. R. 1st	69
50 Mer. Ex. Bank	99	200 do	39 1/8
11 Bank of Commerce	101 3/4	200 do	39 1/8
10 Market Bank	100 1/2	100 do	39 1/8
10 Park Bank	100 1/2	100 do	39 1/8
90 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	100	150 do	39 1/8
10 Pac. Mail Steam. Co.	77 1/2	80 do	39 1/8
200 do	77 1/2	200 do	39 1/8
100 do	77 3/4	200 do	39 1/8
200 do	77 3/4	100 do	39 1/8
100 Harlem R. R.	13	100 Ill. Cen. RR.	67 1/8
20 La. & Mill. R. R.	8	do	67 1/8
720 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	77 3/8	do	67 1/8
200 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
100 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
50 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
100 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
400 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
50 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
1100 do	77 3/4	50 Ula. Col. & Cin. R.R.	93 1/2
200 Erie Railroad	30	250 Gal. & Chi. R.R.	20
100 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
50 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
100 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
100 do	77 3/4	do	67 1/8
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	28	100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	56 1/8
50 do	28	1000 do	57 1/8
50 do	28 1/4	100 do	57 1/8
50 do	28 1/4	100 do	57 1/8
200 do	28 1/4	400 do	24 1/8
100 do	28 1/4	100 Chi. & R. I. RR.	56 1/8
50 do	28	1000 do	57 1/8
50 do	28 1/4	200 do	57 1/8
200 do	28 1/4	100 do	57 1/8
50 do	28 1/4	400 do	24 1/8
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